MAY 26, 1774. THE NUMBER 1181.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate Libera Linguam Mentemque Liberas Esse Debere.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

LONDON.

The following Act of Parliament, passed in the present Sessions, and which takes Place on the 1st of June next, is printed for the Information of the Merchants of Great Britain and Ireland trading to North America. [And by the Printer of this Paper for the Information of his Customers.]

An Act to discontinue, in such Manner, and for such Time, as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, lading or shipping of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, at the Town and within the Harbour of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America.

WHEREAS dangerous Commotions and Insurrections have been fomented and raised in the Town of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, by divers ill affected Persons, to the Subversion of his Majesty's Government, and the utter Destruction of the publick Peace and good Order of the said Town, in which Commotions and Insurrections certain valuable Cargoes of Teas, being the Property of the East India Company, and on Board certain Vessels lying within the Bay or Harbour of Boston, were seized and destroyed; and wheres, in the present Condition of the said Town and Harbour, the Commerce of his Majesty's Subjects cannot be safely carried on there, nor the Customs payable to his Majesty duly collected, and it is therefore expedient that the Officers of his Majesty's Customs should be forthwith removed from the said Town: May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that from and after the first Day of June 1774 it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever to lade or put, or cause or procure to be laden or put, off or from any Quay, Wharf, or other Place within the said Town of Boston, or in or upon any Part of the Shore of the Bay commonly called the Harbour of Boston, between a certain Headland or Point called Nahant Point, on the eastern Side of the Entrance into the said Bay, and a certain other Headland or Point called Alderton Point, on the western Side of the Entrance into the said Bay, or in or upon any Island, Creek, Landing, Place, Bank, or other Place within the said Bay or Headlands, into any Ship, Vessel, Lighter, Boat, or Bottom, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise whatsoever, to be transported or carried into any other Country, Province, or Place whatsoever, or in any other Part of the said Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England; or to take up, discharge, or lay on Land, or cause or procure to be taken up, discharged, or laid on Land, within the said Town, or in or upon any of the Places aforesaid, out of any Boat, Lighter, Ship, Vessel, or Bottom, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise whatsoever, to be brought from any other Country, Province, or Place, or any other Part of the said Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, upon Pain of the Forfeiture of the said Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, and of the said Boat, Lighter, Ship, Vessel, or other Bottom, into which the same shall be put, or out of which the same shall be taken, and of the Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, Furniture, and Stores, in or belonging to the same. And if any such Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, shall, within the said Town, or in any the Places aforesaid, be laden, or taken in from the Shore, into any Barge, Hoy, Lighter, Wherry, or Boat, to be carried on Board any Ship or Vessel outward bound to any other Country or Province, or other Part of the said Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, or be laden or taken into such Barge, Hoy, Lighter, Wherry, or Boat, from or out of any Ship or Vessel coming in, and arriving from, any other Country or Province, or other Part of the said Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, such Barge, Hoy, Lighter, Wherry, or Boat, shall be forfeited and lost.

And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Wharfinger, or Keeper of any Wharf, Crane, or Quay, or their Servants, or any of them, shall take up or land, or knowingly suffer to be taken up or landed, or shall ship off, or suffer to be Water-born, at or from any of their said Wharfs, Cranes, or Quays, any such Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, in every such Case, all and every such Wharfinger, and Keeper of such Wharf, Crane, or Quay, and every Person whatsoever who shall be assisting or otherwise concerned in the shipping or in the loading or putting on Board any Boat, or other Vessel for that Purpose, or in the unshipping such Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, or to whose Hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading, shipping, or unshipping thereof, shall forfeit and lose treble the Value thereof, to be computed at the highest Price which such Sort of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, shall bear at the Place where such Offence shall be committed, at the Time when the same shall be so committed, together with the Vessels and Boats, and all the Horses, Cattle, and Carriages whatsoever, made Use of in the shipping, unshipping, landing, removing, Carriage, or Conveyance, of any of the aforesaid Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.

And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Ship or Vessel shall be moored, or lie at Anchor, or be seen hovering within the said Bay, described and bounded as aforesaid, or within one League from the said Bay so described, or the said Headlands, or any of the Islands lying between or within the same, it shall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commissioned Officer of his Majesty's Fleet, or Ships of War, or for any Officer of his Majesty's Customs, to compel such Ship or Vessel to depart to some other Port or Harbour, or to such Station as the said Officer shall appoint, and to use such Force for that Purpose as shall be found necessary; and if such Ship or Vessel shall not depart accordingly, within six Hours after Notice for that Purpose given by such Person as aforesaid, such Ship or Vessel, together with all the Goods laden on Board thereon, and all the Guns, Ammunition, Tackle, and Furniture, shall be forfeited and lost, whether Bulk shall have been broken or not.

Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any military or other Stores for his Majesty's Use, or to the Ships or Vessels whereon the same shall be laden, which shall be commissioned by, and in the immediate Pay of, his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successours; nor to any Fuel brought Coast-wise from any Part of America, for the necessary Use and Sustenance of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, provided the Vessel wherein the same are to be carried shall be duly furnished with a Cocket and Let-pass, after having been duly searched by the proper Officers of his Majesty's Customs at Marblehead, in the Port of Salem, in the said Province of Massachusetts Bay; and that some Officer of his Majesty's Customs be also there put on Board the said Vessel, who is hereby authorised to go on Board and proceed with the said Vessel, together with a sufficient Number of Persons, properly armed, for his Defence, to the said Town or Harbour of Boston; nor to any Ships or Vessels which may happen to be within the said Harbour of Boston on or before the first Day of June 1774, and may have either laden or taken on Board, or be there with Intent to load or take on Board, or to land or discharge any Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, provided the said Ships and Vessels do depart the said Harbour within fourteen Days after the said first Day of June 1774.

And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that all Seizures, Penalties, and Forfeitures, inflicted by this Act, shall be made and prosecuted by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commissioned Officer of his Majesty's Fleet or Ships of War, or by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, or some of them, or by some other Person deputed or authorised, by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer, or the Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, and by no other Person whatsoever; and if any such Officer, or other Person authorised as aforesaid, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any Bribe or Reward to connive at such lading or unlading, or shall make or commence any collusive Seizure, Information, or Agreement, for that Purpose, or shall do any other Act whatsoever whereby the Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, prohibited as aforesaid, shall be suffered to pass either inward or outwards, or whereby the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by this Act may be evaded, every such Offender shall forfeit the Sum of 500l. for every such Offence, and shall become incapable of any Office or Employment, civil or military. And every Person who shall give, offer, or promise; any such Bribe or Reward, or shall contract, agree, or treat with any Person, so authorised as aforesaid, to commit any such Offence, shall forfeit the Sum of 50l.

And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by this Act shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid, and applied, in like Manner as other Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by any Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the Trade or Revenues of the British Colonies or Plantations in America, are directed to be prosecuted, sued for, or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two several Acts of Parliament; the one passed in the fourth Year of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual, an Act passed in the sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George II. entitled An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America; for applying the Produce of such Duties, and of the Duties to arise by Virtue of the said Act, towards defraying the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the said Colonies and Plantations; for explaining an Act made in the 26th Year of the Reign of King Charles II. entitled An Act for the Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades, and for the better securing the Plantation Trade; and for altering and disallowing several Drawbacks on Exports from this Kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandestine Conveyance of Goods to and from the said Colonies and Plantations, and improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great Britain." The other passed in the eighth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the more easy and effectual Recovery of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by the Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade or Revenues of the British Colonies and Plantations in America."

And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that every Charter-Party Bill of Loading, and other Contract for configning, shipping, or carrying any Goods, Wares, and Merchandise whatsoever, to or from the said Town of Boston, or any Part of the Bay or Harbour thereof, described as aforesaid, which have been made or entered into, or which shall be made or entered into, so long as this Act shall remain in full Force, relating to any Ship which shall arrive at the said Town or Harbour after the first Day of June 1774, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that whenever it shall be made to appear to his Majesty, in his Privy Council, that Peace and Obedience to the Laws shall be so far restored in the said Town of Boston that the Trade of Great Britain may safely be carried on there, and his Majesty's Customs duly collected, and his Majesty, in his Privy Council, shall adjudge the same to be true, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by Proclamation, or Order of Council, to assign and appoint the Extent, Bounds, and Limits of the Port or Harbour of Boston, and of every Creek or Haven within the same, or in the Islands within the Precinct thereof; and also to assign and appoint such and so many open Places, Quays, and Wharfs, within the said Harbour, Creeks, Havens, and Islands, for the landing, discharging, lading, and shipping of Goods, as his Majesty, his Heirs, or Successours, shall judge necessary and expedient; and also to appoint such and so many Officers of the Customs therein as his Majesty shall think fit: After which it shall be lawful for any Person or Persons to lade or put off from, or to discharge and land upon, such Wharfs, Quays, or Places, to be appointed within the said Harbour, and none other, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandise whatever.

Provided always, that if any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, shall be laden or put off from, or discharged or landed upon, any other Place than the Quays, Wharfs, or Places so to be appointed, the same, together with the Ships, Boats, and other Vessels employed therein, and the Horses, or other Cattle, and Carriages used to convey the same, and the Person or Persons concerned or assisting therein, or to whose Hand the same shall knowingly come, shall suffer all the Forfeitures and Penalties imposed by this, or any other Act, on the illegal shipping or landing of Goods.

Provided also, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed, to enable his Majesty to appoint such Port, Harbour, Creeks, Quays, Wharfs, Places, or Officers, in the said Town of Boston, or in the said Bay or Islands, until it shall sufficiently appear to his Majesty that full Satisfaction hath been made by, or on Behalf of, the Inhabitants of the said Town of Boston, to the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for the Damage sustained by the said Company, by the Destruction of their Goods sent to the said Town of Boston, on Board certain Ships or Vessels as aforesaid, and until it shall be certified to his Majesty, in Council, by the Governour or Lieutenant Governour of the said Province, that reasonable Satisfaction hath been made to the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue, and others who suffered by the Riots and Insurrections above mentioned, in the Months of November and December in the Year 1773, and in the Month of January 1774.

And be it farther enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Action or Suit shall be commenced, either in Great Britain or America, against any Person or Persons, for any Thing done in Pursuance of this Act of Parliament, the Defendant or Defendants in such Action or Suit may plead the General Issue, and give the said Act and the special Matter in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in Pursuance and by the Authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants. And if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if Judgment shall be given, upon any Verdict or Demurrer, against the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants shall recover treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as Defendants have in other Cases by Law.

From the Whitehall Evening Post *of March* 15.

Substance of the AMERICAN PAPERS *read before the* House *of* Commons *on Friday last, with Remarks.*

THESE Papers consist of Copies and Extracts of Letters from the Commander of the Forces, and from the several Governours, in America; of Threats and prophetick Warnings to the Gentlemen to whom the Tea was consigned; Narratives of Transactions; of Copies of Letters from the several Consignees at Boston to a Ringleader of the Faction in that Town; of Votes of the Town of Boston previous to the Arrival of the Tea; of a Petition of the consignees to the Council of Massachusetts, praying "that they and their Property might be taken under their Protection," with the absolute Denial of the Council (observe, of his Majesty's Council) to afford the least Support or Assistance, or even a Promise of it; of Notes from the India House; of Letters from the Admiral commanding at Boston Harbour, and from Lieutenant Colonel Leslie, of the 64th Regiment, in Barracks at Castle William; of a Proclamation of the Governour against the factious Meetings of the Inhabitants, which they treated with ineffable Contempt; of Copies of treasonable Papers printed in America; of a Copy of the Transactions of the Massachusetts Council, condemning the Destruction of the Tea, and advising legal Prosecutions against the Perpetrators, which they knew no Person would dare to carry on, and expressing their own Abhorrence of the unjustifiable Deed, although they would not take any previous Step to prevent it, even when petitioned for that very Purpose. So far relative to the Massachusetts.

The Papers written, and printed, from the other Colonies, are exactly of the same Nature. They are the regular official Information of the different Governours transmitted to the American Secretary of State, with Copies of all the inflammatory fugitive Papers, Hand Bills, Alarms, Resolves of Town Meetings, and Minutes of Council. In short, the whole Budget of Abuse that has been vented against Parliament, and the Ministry, from New England to the Carolinas, was read to themselves on Saturday last.

As there was no Outrage committed but at Boston, it would be superfluous to narrate all the incendiary Scribbling and Printing in the different Colonies. It may suffice just to observe, that all the printed Bills read were fully larded with the Phrases of "desperate Plans of Despotism, "ministerial Designs to ruin their Liberties, Slavery, galling Fetters, "forging infernal Chains, Popery, despotick Rule," &c. &c.

The Massachusetts Council appeared in a very jesuitical Point of View: They would not give the least Assistance or Protection to the Consignees, or to the East India Company's Property; they would not even take into Consideration the landing and securing the Teas. By their Replies, it would seem that they rather rejoiced in the Opposition formed by the Faction; and if they did not openly range themselves on its Side, at least by their Neutrality, and the Purport of their Answer, it was sufficiently evident that they did not even wish to interpose as Mediators. The Consignees prayed, "to resign themselves, and the Property intrusted to their Care, to the Council; not only as their Guardians and Protectors, but also those of the People at large." But these worthy Gentlemen thought proper to have nothing to do with them, and rather hinted that the Tea Scheme was calculated to disturb the Peace of the Town and Province.

The Letters from the different Governours contain a minute and regular Detail of the State of their different Provinces, but particularly of the Capitals of each, from the first Intelligence of the Tea's being shipped at home to its Arrival in America, and Return back, or Destruction.

Above all the rest of the Advices, Governour Hutchinson's Letters are most precise, exact, and circumstantial. He endeavoured both to sooth and intimidate the Faction. It was he himself who advised the Consignees to apply to Council for their personal Safety, and Security of their Property; for his two eldest Sons were two of the Consignees. He also, during the Height of their turbulent and unlawful and seditious Assemblings, before the Destruction of the Tea, sent the Sheriff to the Town Meeting at Boston, commanding them to break up and depart. When the Sheriff, Mr. Greenleaf, arrived in the Hall, and intimated "that he had a Paper to read from the Governour," the Faction put it to Vote "whether he should be permitted to read it or not?" After some Debate, Permission was granted; and the Sheriff accordingly pronounced the Governour's Orders for them to disperse. The Instant he had finished the Faction saluted him with an universal Hiss, which continued, and accompanied him out of Doors. The Proclamation was afterwards published in the Gazette, from whence it was copied into the other Papers, and criticised and commented upon with every Mark of Contempt and Indignity. Before the Arrival of the Tea, the Governour, who is very insinuating, appeared to have taken every Measure that Reason could suggest both for the Safety of the India Property and the Safety of the Consignees. The principal Leader of the Faction was applied to; he commanded the Governour's Company of Cadets, but it was not to be expected that the Leader of the Faction would muster the Cadets to oppose his own Party and his own Plots. The Applications, of Course, had no Effect. Perhaps Acquiescence was not expected, though it might be deemed proper, in Point of Duty, to make the Request, or rather to issue the Order.

By Governour Hutchinson's Letters, the People of the Town, or the Faction, obliged Mr. Rotch, the Owner of Captain Hall's Vessel, to demand a Clearance outwards from the Customhouse, in Order that the Tea might be carried back. Mr. Rotch resisted a long Time; but his Person being threatened, nay his Life, made him comply. The Customhouse refused to grant him an illegal Clearance. The Governour was then applied to for a Pass, without which the Vessel would have been stopped at Castle William; but this was also refused to Mr. Rotch, because it was totally inconsistent with the Duty of a Governour to grant a Pass to a Vessel that had not been regularly cleared at the Customhouse. This Negotiaton, or Insurrection, or Rebellion, came to a Crisis about the Middle of December. The Faction, sitting in Town Meeting, heard the Account of the Refusals above mentioned from Mr. Rotch. It appears they expected such Answers, and were prepared for the Event; for, immediately after Mr. Rotch's Account, Signals were given both from within and without the Meeting. A Number of Men, disguised, boarded the Vessels containing the Tea, and, as it is said, threw the Whole into the Sea; though some Unbelievers may think not a little of it might be purloined, and that Madam Thetis had not so strong a Dish of Tea that Evening as some People may imagine.

This is a recollected Summary of what was heard with Regard to the Facts, as they happened in regular Progression. The Opinions of the Writers, as far as may be judged from what is expressed in their Letters, now come to be mentioned.

Upon the Face of the whole Transaction, in every Colony where the Tea arrived, it is evident that the Governours acted with the utmost Prudence and Circumspection. It happened that the Ship bound for Boston was the first that reached her destined Port. Every civil Precaution seems to have been tried to preserve the Peace of the Town: His Majesty's Council, the Cadets, and the Militia, were all applied to, without Effect; the Sheriff read a Proclamation to the Factious, commanding them to dissolve their Assembly, and this Proclamation was immediately afterwards inserted in the Gazette. Both the Sheriff and the Proclamation were treated with Insult. The People of Boston seem, on this Occasion, to have been fairly tried; the Governour seems to have taken, from the Beginning, a Determination not to call either on the naval or military Force, then in the Bay and at Castle Island. The loyal and peaceable People of that Town were altogether left to the Exercise of their own Judgment, and they have given all the World a notable Proof of it, by wantonly destroying a valuable Property, when all they had to do was to keep firm in their Resolution not to buy or drink any of it. They will, however, pay for their outragious Pastime; they must make good the Loss; and they will feel the indemnification the more bitter, as they must pay for a Commodity which they declare they did not taste, and which they pretend to abhor.

The other Governours, after the Accomplishment of the Boston Exploit, wisely agreed to let the Tea be carried back, as what had already happened was sufficient to arouse the English Nation and Parliament; and, by this prudent Conduct, they put it out of the Power of the People under their Government to act in the same foolish and frantick Manner as the People of Boston.

As to Governour Hutchinson, if it had not been for his Resolution not to irritate the People, by calling in the Assistance of the Navy, the Tea would have been saved; but as the Bostonians always made great Com-

plaints of the Interpoſition of the Navy and Army, and not only declared, but ſworn, they had always begun every Diſturbance, every rational Man will be glad to find that their Governour gave them no ſuch Plea on this Occaſion. They were left to their own Will and Pleaſure, and behaved ten Times worſe than ever.

It appears, by all the Letters from America, that nothing can be done there by Officers, civil, military, or naval, to effectuate the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace in that Country. They can make no Movement, even the moſt trifling, but what is exclaimed againſt by the licentious Boſtonians, as an Infringement of their Liberties. They have therefore remained, for theſe three laſt Years, in total Inactivity, ſubmitting to the Inſults of Faction with the moſt patient Endurance, in Hopes that Parliament, by an Alteration and Regulation of abſurd Charters, will at laſt relieve them, and all the reſt of his Majeſty's good Subjects in the Colonies.

Governour Hutchinſon's ſettled Opinion is, "that no Efforts in the Colonies, by any Body of Men, civil or military, can remove the Evils that now reign amongſt them. It is Parliament, and Parliament only, which can reſtore that turbulent Country to Peace and Order, out of Confuſion; and it is ſaid, that his Letters, for theſe ſix Years paſt, have uniformly inculcated and held forth the ſame Doctrine.

LONDON, *March* 10.

THE Remains of Oppoſition ſeem to have loſt all Principle. The Colonies are in open Revolt, but that gives them infinite Satisfaction. They have long fixed their hungry Eyes on the Treaſury to no Purpoſe. In the preſent Criſis, they think they have ſome Chance of partaking the Sweets of Office, by oppoſing the Good of their Country, and the Puniſhment of the Boſton Mutineers. They imagine they will perplex the Miniſter, and perhaps overſet him in their factious Storm; but they will only expoſe themſelves to the Diſgrace and Deteſtation of every true Patriot; for the Queſtion is reduced to this, Whether the Colonies ſhall give Laws to England, or England to the Colonies?

Yeſterday Lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Cornwall, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, at St. James's, on their being appointed Lords of the Treaſury, in the Room of the Honourable Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Dyſon, who have reſigned.

March 11. If the ſpirited Meaſures at preſent talked of ſhould take Place reſpecting the Americans, the next Cargo of a certain Commodity may be called Gunpowder Tea, and they muſt take it with a little Smack of Britiſh Spirit.

March 12. There never was, perhaps, ſince the Revolution, ſo important a Criſis in the Conſtitution of this Country as the preſent State of American Affairs, now before an auguſt Aſſembly. To ſpeak neither in the Language of Fear or in the Style of Pompoſity, no leſs than the Fate of a great Empire trembles on the Deciſion. How much then does it become our Legiſlators, in this general Hour of Intricacy, to lay down all their little Cabals, perſonal Animoſities, and intereſted Differences, and unite their wiſeſt and cooleſt Obſervations for the general Good! To be governed by any other Influence at this Period, though even for a leſſer Good, brands that Man (which we hope, for the Sake of the Cauſe, does not exiſt) with no leſs an inglorious Epithet than that of being a Traitor to his Country.

One of the Morning Papers mentions that Lord Hillſborough was at the Levee on Monday, and had a long Conference with his Majeſty, ſaid to be concerning ſome Intelligence his Lordſhip had lately received from North America, which we are deſired to ſay is an entire Miſtake. His Lordſhip only informed his Majeſty of ſome American Turkies he ſome Time ago had from Virginia; that having neglected clipping their Wings, in proper Time, they had now got ſuch high Notions of their Freedom and Liberty that they conſtantly rooſted on the higheſt Trees in his Park; nor could he, by every Stratagem he could deviſe, get the better of their lofty Diſpoſition, unleſs he levied War, and ſubdued them by Arms; that if he had Recourſe to Powder and Ball, he was afraid he ſhould not be able to take any of them alive, for that it was more than probable that thoſe who eſcaped the Shot would be more than ever inclined to Freedom, eſpecially as the Park was very extenſive, and the Turkies naturally inclined to move; that, at any Rate, if they were diſturbed, he ſhould not have any of their Eggs to make Puddings.

A Correſpondent obſerving the Wiſhes of ſome Writers in the Newſpapers againſt our taking any conciſe Meaſures with the Americans, aſks how the Parliament can poſſibly decline a conciſe Plan of Operation when the Colonies have left them no Alternative? The Inhabitants of Boſton have not waited for the Reſolution of the Mother Country: Before the Determination of the Mother Country was entered upon, they proceeded to Hoſtilities; they ſtruck the firſt Blow, ſhut our Ships out of our own Harbours, maltreated our Subjects, and deſtroyed our Property. If we can ſit tamely down under Injuries like theſe, if we can put up with a Stroke, nay a downright Threſhing, from our own Subjects, and if we can take from them what the greateſt Power in Europe would tremble to offer us, there is an inſtant End of England; and, out of Reſpect to what the Britiſh Name formerly hath been, the Seat of Government ſhould be immediately removed to Maſſachuſett's Bay, ſince the People of that Province are the only People on Earth who could trample on our once boaſted Spirit with Impunity.

March 14. All forcible, as well as pacifick Meaſures will be nugatory and ineffectual with the Boſton Rebels, unleſs their Charter is vacated. It is the Spring and Source of all their Inſolence and unjuſtifiable Acts. The Council, being choſen by the People yearly, muſt vote according to their Pleaſure; ſo that, in Fact, they are not Counſellors of the King, but the Tools of the Faction. The People of the Maſſachuſetts Province are alſo over-repreſented; the Number ought to be reduced to a fourth Part of the preſent. Boſton, inſtead of ſending four Members, ſhould ſend but two at moſt; one would do better. Without this previous neceſſary Step every other Attempt to bring them to Reaſon will be in Abeyance, whether the Method be gentle or vigorous; it will be only pruning and watering the Tree of Sedition, inſtead of ſtriking at its Root.

BOSTON, *April* 21.

YESTERDAY arrived in this Town, from the Eaſtward, Mr. William Goddard, by whom Letters are received from the Committees of Correſpondence of Portſmouth, Newbury, Newbury Port, Salem, &c. expreſſive of the hearty Concurrence of the Gentlemen of thoſe Towns with the Propoſal of erecting a Poſt Office upon conſtitutional Principles throughout the Continent. Subſcriptions are ſet on Foot in each of them, and they have already ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine Expectation in all. The Removal of Dr. Franklin from the Poſt Office had added freſh Spirit to the Promoters of this ſalutary Plan, as ſeveral viewed an Oppoſition to his Intereſt, at a Time when he had ſo nobly ſerved the Cauſe of America, as a very diſagreeable Object; but all Reluctance from that Quarter muſt now vaniſh, and all the Friends of Liberty rejoice that they have now an Opportunity of taking up a Gentleman, diſcarded by an unrighteous Miniſtry for the faithful Diſcharge of his Duty, and placing him above a Dependence on their Caprice, in the grateful Arms of his applauding Countrymen.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Be pleaſed to preſent to your Readers the following ſhort Addreſs of a ſpeculative Pennſylvanian to Lord North, in Conſequence of the happy Diſmiſſion of Dr. Franklin from the miniſterial Poſt Office in America, extracted from a London Paper of the 5th of February laſt. I heartily congratulate my Countrymen on this auſpicious Event, and am perſuaded they will now unanimouſly join in verifying the Prediction of our abſent Friend; and I believe I may ſay, without any extraordinary Gift of Prophecy, that a CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN POST OFFICE *will be permanently eſtabliſhed in ſix Weeks from the 21ſt Day of April, 1774.*

A NEW ENGLANDMAN.

To Lord NORTH.

MY LORD,

AS an American, give me Leave to aſſure your Lordſhip that I think the diſmiſſing Dr. Franklin from the Office of Poſtmaſter General in North America, at this particular Criſis, one of the moſt fortunate Events that could have happened for that Country. It was that Gentleman that brought the Poſt Office in America to be of ſome Conſequence, and to yield ſomething of a Revenue to the Mother Country. The People there never liked the Inſtitution, and only acquieſced in it out of their unbounded Affection for the Perſon that held the Office, who had taken infinite Pains to render it convenient to the ſeveral Colonies. But what will follow now, my Lord? I will tell you: The Poſt from Philadelphia to Boſton is that alone which produces any Profit worth mentioning; the others, taken together, do not more than maintain themſelves; and between Philadelphia and Boſton, you may depend on it, the Americans will immediately ſet up a Carrier of their own, which you, with all your Brethren in Power together with Lord Hillſborough's Abilities, cannot prevent, and thereby they will entirely ſtarve your Poſt between theſe capital Cities; and thus will happily end your boaſted Poſt Office, ſo often given as a PRECEDENT for taking the Americans.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

NEW YORK, *May* 5.

Extract of a Letter from PORTSMOUTH, *dated March* 1.

THE Mercury Man of War, Captain M'Carmey, is now in her Paſſage, Expreſs from this Place for Boſton. The Lively, Captain Bishop, is fitting out, to accompany Vice Admiral Greaves to the ſame Port; and many more Ships are daily expected to be commiſſioned, for that Station. Yeſterday the Somerſet of 64, and the Boyne of 70 Guns, both Guardſhips at Plymouth, were ordered to be full manned, and got ready for Sea with all Expedition; and it is thought they likewiſe are to form a Part of Mr. Greaves's Squadron.—Captain John Hanſon, of your City, is at length rewarded for ſome very important Services done for this Country, by a Proviſion for Life of 500l. Sterling per Annum, payable out of your thriving Quitrents.—The Time and Attention of the Miniſtry is at preſent engaged upon Eaſt India Buſineſs; but on Monday next Lord North will, agreeable to his Promiſe, lay the very intereſting Papers relating to the Affairs of America before the Houſe, whoſe Proceedings thereon I will communicate to you by next Packet.——Doctor Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter, has wrote upon American Affairs; his Performance is, by thoſe who wiſh that moderate Meaſures towards our Brethren in the Colonies may be adopted, very much approved; he is a ſenſible Man, and though an Eccleſiaſtick has a conſummate Knowledge of the commercial Intereſt of Great Britain.——Doctor Rotheram, who wrote an incomparable Eſſay on Faith, has juſt publiſhed an Apology for the Athanaſian Creed, which will be productive of a freſh Controverſy with the Enemies to the eſtabliſhed Church.—Doctor Campbell's Political Survey of Britain is to make its appearance in a Fortnight; he has been upwards of twenty Years engaged in writing this Work, from which the moſt exalted Expectations are entertained.—Mr. Temple has been removed from the Cuſtoms, and his Lieutenant Government; but as it is expected that our Noble Marquis, and his Friends, will be ſoon again in Poſſeſſion of Power, it is not doubted that he will be preſently afterwards reſtored, as will Mr. Charles J. Fox, who has lately left Adminiſtration, after oppoſing, in very harſh Terms, the Meaſures of Lord North in the Houſe of Commons."

Extract of two Letters from London, *February* 10 *and* 14.

"I hope that you, as a Lawyer, keep ſtaunch in the Support of North American Liberties, and that you do not attempt to qualify them away into Forms and Shadows, as our great Lawyers do here. If you do, expect no Grace or Favour from me; for I am an Enthuſiaſt in the glorious Cauſe of univerſal Liberty. But though I condemn our Lawyers in the Groſs, let me except one Doctor of Laws, however, from the general Cenſure; I mean the great Doctor Franklin, that glorious Weſtern Conſtellation, who, like the Sun, is great through all his Race, but more mildly magnificent in his Evening than his Meridian. Diſmiſſed and proſecuted, he towers above his Enemies, and looks down with Contempt on Creatures who have nothing but Titles and Eſtates to diſtinguiſh them from the common Herd of Mankind.

"You will have heard, before this reaches you, how infamouſly Doctor Franklin has been treated by Adminiſtration, and you will ſoon ſee in what Light they beheld American Petitions. There is not a more obnoxious Character here, at preſent, than that of a Friend to America. The Colonies ſhould, therefore, be more particularly attentive in cultivating Union and Harmony among themſelves. The Spirit of this Country is extremely hoſtile to them, and they have nothing to depend upon but their own Union and Firmneſs"

The following is the Concluſion of the Report of the Committee of Council of Plantation Affairs, to whom his Majeſty had referred the Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts Bay, complaining of the Conduct of Governour Hutchinſon and Lieutenant Governour Oliver, and praying his Majeſty to remove them from their Poſts. It is dated the 29th of January laſt. "The Lords of the Committee do agree humbly to report, as their Opinion to your Majeſty, that the ſaid Petition is founded upon Reſolutions formed upon falſe and erroneous Allegations, and that the ſame is groundleſs, vexatious, and ſcandalous, and calculated only for the ſeditious Purpoſes of keeping up a Spirit of Clamour and Diſcontent in the ſaid Province. And the Lords of the Committee do farther humbly report to your Majeſty, that nothing has been laid before them which does, or can, in their Opinion, in any Manner, or in any Degree, impeach the Honour, Integrity, or Conduct, of the ſaid Governour or Lieutenant Governour; and their Lordſhips are humbly of Opinion, that the ſaid Petition ought to be diſmiſſed."

In Conſequence of which Report, the following Order was iſſued: "His Majeſty taking the ſaid Report into Conſideration, was pleaſed, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order that the ſaid Petition of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay be, and it is hereby diſmiſſed this Board, as groundleſs, vexatious, and ſcandalous, and calculated only for the ſeditious Purpoſe of keeping up a Spirit of Clamour and Diſcontent in the ſaid Province. G. CHETWYND."

There are Letters which ſay that ſo great an Appearance of the Lords of the Privy Council in a Committee was never known before, on any Occaſion; and another Letter, from a Gentleman preſent at the Hearing, ſays that the Report was unanimouſly accepted.

There were 35 Lords and others preſent at the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, and 23 Privy Counſellors preſent with his Majeſty.

May 9. The Subſcription for the CONSTITUTIONAL POST OFFICE was opened at Boſton the Day before the late Advices arrived there from England.

A Letter from Boſton ſays, that Admiral Greaves was hourly expected there in the Preſton, of 64 Guns, with three other Ships of the Line, and ſix Frigates.

Wedneſday laſt we had a ſmart Snow Storm, which laſted from Daylight till nine o'Clock, attended with a high Wind at N. W. and the Weather colder than ever was known by the oldeſt Men living here, at this Seaſon of the Year; which we are afraid will be very deſtructive to Peaches, Apricots, &c.

A Propoſal was made laſt Week, by ſome Merchants of this City, to raiſe a Sum of Money to be employed in the Whale Fiſhery, and in a few Days 7000l. was ſubſcribed for that Purpoſe; and it is not doubted but double that Sum will be added this Week, when it is expected ſeveral Veſſels will be immediately deſpatched on the Whaling Account. Near 10,000l. was laſt Seaſon ſent from hence to Nantucket, for Oil, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 9.

ON Tueſday laſt, about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Effigies of Alexander Wedderburne, Eſq; convicted of traducing the Americans and inſulting their Agent, before his Majeſty's Privy Council, for doing his Duty, and Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governour of Maſſachuſett's Bay, convicted of an Attempt to incenſe Great Britain againſt her Colonies, were put into a Cart, and conducted through the Streets of this City. On the Breaſt of Wedderburne was the following Label,

"The infamous WEDDERBURNE.

"A pert prime Prater, of a ſcabby Race,
"Guilt in his Heart, and Famine in his Face.

CHURCHILL altered.

"*Similis Proteo mutet, at falacior* Catalina.
"*Hunc vos, Britanni cavete!*

"He availed himſelf of the Licenſe of the Bar to inſult the venerable Dr. Franklin, whoſe Knowledge in Philoſophy, univerſal Benevolence, juſt Sentiments of Liberty, and indefatigable Labours to promote Harmony between Britain and her Colonies, entitle him to the Eſteem of the Learned of every Nation, the Love of all good Men, and the ſincere Affection of every honeſt Briton and American.

"But the baſe born Solicitor, who attempted to turn his Learning, Benevolence, and Patriotiſm, into Ridicule, is (like Hutchinſon) a Parricide of the firſt Rank, who would ſacrifice his Country, his Liberty, and his God, and delight in the Carnage of the moſt faithful Britiſh Subjects in America, to gain Promotion at Court.

"Such horrid Monſters are a Diſgrace to human Nature, and juſtly merit our utmoſt Deteſtation, and the Gallows, to which they are aſſigned, and then burnt by Electrick Fire."

With ſeveral others, among which was the following Lines from Hudibras:

So a wild Tartar, when he ſpies
A Man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His Wit, his Beauty, and his Spirit;
As if juſt ſo much he enjoy'd,
As in another is deſtroy'd.

Governour Hutchinſon, who was repreſented with a double Face, had affix'd on his Breaſt the following Label: "Governour Hutchinſon, whom we now conſign to the Gallows and Flames, as the only proper Reward for double Dealing and Treachery to his native Country."

After being expoſed for ſeveral Hours, they were hung on a Gallows erected near the Coffeehouſe, ſet in Flames by Electrick Fire, and conſumed to Aſhes about ſix o'Clock, amidſt a vaſt Concourſe of People, who teſtified their Reſentment againſt the Originals by the loudeſt Acclamations.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 26.

ON Tueſday laſt the Honourable the HOUSE of BURGESSES came to the following Reſolution, which was directed to be forthwith printed and publiſhed: "This Houſe being deeply impreſſed with "Apprehenſion of the great Dangers to be derived to Britiſh America, "from the hoſtile Invaſion of the City of Boſton, in our Siſter Colony "of Maſſachuſetts Bay, whoſe Commerce and Harbour are on the 1ſt "Day of June next to be ſtopped by an armed Force, deem it highly "neceſſary that the ſaid firſt Day of June be ſet apart by the Members "of this Houſe as a Day of Faſting, Humiliation, and Prayer, devoutly "to implore the Divine Interpoſition for averting the heavy Calamity "which threatens Deſtruction to our civil Rights, and the Evils of civil "War; to give us one Heart, and one Mind, firmly to oppoſe, by all "juſt and proper Means, every Injury to American Rights; and that "the Minds of his Majeſty, and his Parliament, may be inſpired from "above with Wiſdom, Moderation, and Juſtice, to remove from the "loyal People of America all Cauſe of Danger from a continued Purſuit of Meaſures pregnant with their Ruin.

"*Ordered*, therefore, that the Members of this Houſe do attend in their "Places at the Hour of ten in the Forenoon, on the ſaid 1ſt Day of June "next, in Order to proceed with the Speaker and the Mace to the "Church in this City for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the Reverend "Mr. Price be appointed to read Prayers, and the Reverend Mr. "Gwatkin to preach a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion."

Upon the Reverend Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be excuſed from complying with his Appointment, the Reverend Mr. Price, Chaplain to the Houſe, was directed to preach in his Stead.

Extract of Letter from London.

"There is a Perſuaſion here, that America will ſee, without any Interpoſition, the Ruin of Boſton. It is of the laſt Importance to the general Cauſe that your Conduct ſhould prove the Opinion erroneous. If once it is perceived that you may be attacked and deſtroyed piece-meal, it is certain that every Part, in Turn, will feel the Vengeance which it would not unite to repel, and a general Slavery muſt enſue. The Colonies ſhould never forget Lord North's Declaration in the Houſe of Commons, that he would not liſten to the Complaint of America till ſhe was at his Feet. The Character of Lord North, and a Conſideration of what ſurpriſing Things he has effected towards enſlaving this Country, makes me own that I tremble for yours. Plauſible, deep, and treacherous, he has no Paſſions to divert him, no Purſuits of Pleaſure to withdraw him, from the accurſed Deſign of deliberately deſtroying the Liberty of his Country. A perfect Adept in the Arts of Corruption, and indefatigable in the Application of them, he effects great Ends by Means almoſt magical; becauſe they are unſeen. In four Years he has overcome the moſt formidable Oppoſition in this Country, from which the Duke of Grafton fled with Terrour. At the ſame Time, he has effectually enſlaved the Eaſt India Company, and made the vaſt Revenue and Territory of India, in Effect, a Royal Patronage. Fluſhed with theſe Succeſſes, he now attacks America; and certainly, if we are not both firm, united, and wiſe, he will triumph in the ſame Manner over us. In my Opinion, a general Reſolution of the Colonies to break off all commerical Intercouſe with this Country, till they are ſecured in their Liberties, is the only adviſable and ſure Mode of Defence."

Since our laſt arrived in this City, from Philadelphia, the Honourable ANDREW ALLEN, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney General in the Province of Pennſylvania, the Honourable JAMES TILGHMAN, Eſq; Secretary of the Land Office there, and JAMES TILGHMAN, Eſq; Barriſter at Law.

And on Tueſday laſt arrived from the Southward, on his Way to New York, HUGH FINLAY, Eſq; one of the joint Deputy Poſtmaſters General for North America. This Gentleman's chief Buſineſs, we hear, is to facilitate Correſpondence throughout his Department, by every Means in his Power.

We hear from Port Royal, that on the 17th Inſtant a Purſe of fifty Pounds was run for there, and won by Mcors Fauntleroy, Eſq'rs bay Mare Miſs Alſop.

The Subſcription Purſe of 75l. run for on the 12th Inſtant, at Richmond, being Fair Day, was won, with Eaſe, by a ſorrel Mare of Mr. William Hardyman's, againſt a Mare the Property of James Parke Farley, Eſq; a Horſe belonging to Mann Page, Junior, Eſq; of Glouceſter, and a Mare of Mr. Halcott Pride's.

The Liberty, Outram, Arnold, Waterman, and Riſing Sun, Peterſon, from London, the Tom, Clarke, from Liverpool, Jane and Elizabeth, Powell, and Dunmore, Tomkins, from St. Kitt's, are arrived in York River.

The Captains Bradſtreet and Chriſtie, from London, are arrived in Potowmack.

RULES *of* PRECEDENCY, *compared and adjuſted from the ſeveral Acts and Statutes made and provided in England, for the Settlement of the Precedency of* MEN *and* WOMEN *in* AMERICA, *by* JOSEPH EDMONSON, *Mowbray Herald.*

GOVERNOUR of the Colony, or Province,	Governour's Wife.
President of the Council, - -	his Wife.
Counſellors, - - -	their Wives.
Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly -	his Wife.
Chief Juſtice, - - -	his Wife.
Treaſurer, - - - -	his Wife.
Aſſociate Judges, - - -	their Wives.
Baronets, - - -	their Wives.
Attorney General, - -	his Wife.
Judge of the Admiralty, - -	his Wife.
Secretary of the Colony, or Province, -	his Wife.
Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, - -	their Wives.
Mayor, - - - - -	his Wife.
Aldermen, - - - -	their Wives.
Members of the Corporation, - -	their Wives.

The Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, Crown Officers, &c. of any particular Colony, or Province, have no other Rank out of their Colony, or Province, than what belongs to them in their private Capacity as Men.

The Widow of a late Governour has not any Precedence, as ſuch.

A Governour of one Colony, or Province, or his Wife, coming into another Colony, hath not in that Colony where they viſit any Precedency above their Rank in private Life.

All Captains in the Navy, or Army, only rank as Eſquires.

FRIDAY, *May* 27. Yeſterday, between three and four o'Clock P. M. the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore ſent a Meſſage to the Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes, by the Clerk of the Council, requiring their immediate Attendance in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency ſpoke to them as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

I Have in my Hand a Paper, publiſhed by Order of your Houſe, conceived in ſuch Terms as reflect highly upon his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great Britain; which makes it neceſſary for me to diſſolve you, and you are diſſolved accordingly.——

And this Day, at ten o'Clock, the Honourable Members of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes met, by Agreement, at the long Room in the Raleigh Tavern, in this City, called the Apollo, when the following Agreement was unanimouſly entered into by that patriotick Aſſembly, in Support of the conſtitutional Liberties of AMERICA, againſt the late oppreſſive Act of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting the Town of Boſton, which, in the End, muſt affect all the other Colonies.

"We his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the late Repreſentatives of the good People of this Country, having been deprived, by the ſudden Interpoſition of the executive Part of this Government, from giving our Countrymen the Advice we wiſhed to convey to them in a legiſlative Capacity, find ourſelves under the hard Neceſſity of adopting this, the only Method we have left, of pointing out to our Countrymen ſuch Meaſures as, in our Opinion, are beſt fitted to ſecure our deareſt Rights and Liberty from Deſtruction, by the heavy Hand of Power now lifted againſt North America. With much Grief we find that our dutiful Applications to Great Britain for Security of our juſt, ancient, and conſtitutional Rights, have been not only diſregarded, but that a determined Syſtem is formed, and preſſed, for reducing the Inhabitants of Britiſh America to Slavery, by ſubjecting them to the Payment of Taxes, impoſed without the Conſent of the People or their Repreſentatives; and that, in Purſuit of this Syſtem, we find an Act of the Britiſh Parliament, lately paſſed, for ſtopping the Harbour and Commerce of the Town of Boſton, in our Siſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, until the People there ſubmit to the Payment of ſuch unconſtitutional Taxes, and which Act moſt violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their Property, in Wharfs erected by private Perſons, at their own great and proper Expenſe; which Act is, in our Opinion, a moſt dangerous Attempt to deſtroy the conſtitutional Liberty and Rights of all North America. It is farther our Opinion, that as TEA, on its Importation into America, is charged with a Duty, impoſed by Parliament for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, without the Conſent of the People, it ought not to be uſed by any Perſon who wiſhes well to the conſtitutional Rights and Liberty of Britiſh America. And whereas the India Company have ungenerouſly attempted the Ruin of America, by ſending many Ships loaded with Tea into the Colonies, thereby intending to fix a Precedent in Favour of arbitrary Taxation, we

deem it highly proper, and do accordingly recommend it ſtrongly to our Countrymen, not to purchaſe or uſe any Kind of Eaſt India Commodity whatſoever, except Saltpetre and Spices, until the Grievances of America are redreſſed. We are farther clearly of Opinion, that an Attack made on one of our Siſter Colonies, to compel Submiſſion to arbitrary Taxes, is an Attack made on all Britiſh America, and threatens Ruin to the Rights of all, unleſs the united Wiſdom of the Whole be applied. And for this Purpoſe it is recommended to the Committee of Correſpondence, that they communicate, with their ſeveral correſponding Committees, on the Expediency of appointing Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies of Britiſh America, to meet in general Congreſs, at ſuch Place annually as ſhall be thought moſt convenient; there to deliberate on thoſe general Meaſures which the united Intereſts of America may from Time to Time require.

"A tender Regard for the Intereſt of our fellow Subjects, the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain, prevents us from going farther at this Time; moſt earneſtly hoping, that the unconſtitutional Principle of taxing the Colonies without their Conſent will not be perſiſted in, thereby to compel us, againſt our Will, to avoid all commercial Intercourſe with Britain. Wiſhing them and our People free and happy, we are their affectionate Friends, the late Repreſentatives of Virginia."

The above was immediately ſigned by the Honourable the Speaker and all the Members of the late Houſe of Burgeſſes, as well as by a Number of Clergymen and other Inhabitants of the Colony, who, after having maturely conſidered the Contents of the Aſſociation, did moſt cordially approve and accede thereto.

This Evening there is to be a Ball and Entertainment at the Capitol, given by the Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes to welcome Lady DUNMORE and the reſt of our Governour's Family to Virginia.

By Letters of good Authority from Philadelphia, we learn that the Armament deſtined for Boſton is arrived before that Place; and that the Troops, conſiſting of eight Regiments, had landed, under the Command of General Gage, who likewiſe takes upon himſelf the Government of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.——Governour Franklin, of New Jerſey, is diſplaced, and Colonel Dalrymple appointed in his Room.

Mr. PRINTER,

NORFOLK Borough, *May* 10, 1774.

FINDING myſelf called upon, a few Days ago, to diſcharge a Tax of which I had not the ſmalleſt previous Intimation, and being informed by the Sheriff that it was my Proportion of a Sum aſſeſſed upon the Inhabitants of this County, to be raiſed for the Purpoſe of building a Houſe for the Reception of Perſons who might hereafter be ſeized with the Smallpox, or other contagious Malady, it led me to an Inquiry into the Propriety of ſuch a Tax, and the Power by which it had been impoſed; and having learned that it was by Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, made for regulating the Inoculation of the Smallpox in this Colony, I made no Doubt but the Act itſelf would be a ſufficient Explanation of the Deſign and Propriety of ſuch an additional Burthen. Although no Caſuiſt in the Law, an attentive Peruſal of that Act of Aſſembly has enabled me to form ſome Opinion of its benevolent Intention, and convinced me that the Legiſlature acted upon Principles diametrically oppoſite to the Conceptions of the County Magiſtrates, who have lately had the Conſtruction of it. A very moderate Share of Penetration will enable thoſe who read the Act, with unbiaſſed Sentiments, to perceive that the Legiſlature only meant to prevent the Propagation of a Diſtemper which in its natural Progreſs has been attended with the moſt deſtructive Conſequences, but which, when under proper Regulations, has been diveſted of its Terrour, and to provide for thoſe accidentally inflicted with it in ſuch a Manner as might be leaſt oppreſſive to the Healthy. The 5th Clauſe in the Act is that on which the Magiſtrates are ſaid to have grounded their late Conduct, and from which they are ſuppoſed to derive their Authority to erect ſuch Houſes as they may think neceſſary, in Order to prevent the Contagion. Far be it from me to ſuppoſe that they have intentionally deviated from the Senſe of that Paragraph, or that they meaned to harraſs the Poor with unneceſſary Taxes. If the Houſe now intended to be built is for the Purpoſe of carrying on Inoculation, notwithſtanding the Motive is laudable, yet it does not appear to me to be warranted by that Law; and if it is not for that ſole Purpoſe, it is abſolutely repugnant to it. But that vague Aſſertions may not ſupply the Place of Argument, let us minutely and impartially examine the Words of this Clauſe in the Act, and we ſhall then be able to judge, with ſome Degree of Certainty, how far this Tax is conſiſtent with the Meaning of it. The third and fifth Clauſes have ſuch an intimate Connection with each other, that it is impoſſible to ſeparate them in Idea; it would, therefore, be unfair to diſjoin them in Argument. The third Clauſe ſays, that in Caſe any Perſon ſhall think himſelf or Family, in Danger of catching the Smallpox, he may give Notice to the chief Magiſtrate, who ſhall ſummon the other acting Magiſtrates, who ſhall conſider, whether, upon the whole Circumſtances of the Caſe, Inoculation may be prudent or neceſſary, or dangerous to the Health and Safety of the Neighbourhood, and thereupon either prohibit ſuch Inoculation, or grant a Licenſe for it, under ſuch Regulations as to them may ſeem expedient. And the 5th Clauſe ſays, whereas checking the Progreſs of the ſaid Diſtemper, where it may accidentally break out, or the Regulations which may be eſtabliſhed for carrying on Inoculation, may be attended with ſome Expenſe, it ſhall be lawful for the Juſtices to levy ſo much Tobacco, or Money, as may be ſufficient to defray the Expenſes neceſſarily incurred for the Purpoſes aforeſaid. This being the Subſtance, though not the whole Words of the two Clauſes, it is evident from them that there is nothing therein empowering the Magiſtrates to build Houſes at the Expenſe of the County, even for the Purpoſe of Inoculation; for the Words, "under ſuch Regulations as to them may ſeem expedient," cannot, by the moſt extended Conſtruction, allude to any other than the Danger which may ariſe to the Neighbourhood from the Introduction of the Smallpox into it. So that theſe Regulations are confined to the Perſons among whom the Contagion may firſt diſplay itſelf, and not to authoriſe the erecting of a Houſe at the farther End of the County, to which a Patient may be removed; for ſurely it would never enter the Imagination of any Man, not alarmed by vain Fears, to remove a Perſon under a dangerous and infectious Diſorder from the upper to the lower End of the County, which would be only transferring the Diſorder from one Neighbourhood to another. Farther, the Magiſtrates are to conſider whether it may be proper to permit Inoculation in the Place where the firſt Infection appears, and not whether it may be proper to remove the Sufferer; and if they ſhall think Inoculation improper, they are to endeavour, in the beſt Manner they can, to check the Progreſs of the Infection, conſiſtent with the known and eſtabliſhed Laws of the Country, which, it is certain, conſider every Perſon's own Houſe as his Aſylum, or Sanctuary, from which he cannot be legally removed, but by the King's Writ, or his own Conſent. And, indeed, an Attempt to ſtop the Communication of a contagious Diſtemper, by carrying the Perſon under the Malady round the County, is ſuch a Satyr on Common Senſe, that,

"But to laugh would argue Want of Grace,
"And to be grave exceeds all Power of Face."

The moſt ſtrenuous Advocates for the building of an Inoculating Houſe muſt admit that it is only by Implication that they conclude a Power veſted in the County Magiſtrates to raiſe a Sum for that Purpoſe, by an Aſſeſſment upon the Inhabitants. But let me remind ſuch People, that they are hereby clothing the executive Power of a County with a Right which they deny to the Legiſlative Body of Great Britain; and the moſt ſuperficial Politician can deliver, as an incontrovertible Doctrine, that, according to the Britiſh Conſtitution, nothing leſs than expreſs Words can have the magnetick Virtue of attracting Metal from a Britiſh Pocket. But, that we may meet ſuch Theoriſts upon equal Ground, let us inquire how far Arguments from Implication will operate againſt them. In the 5th Clauſe, not only the Magiſtrates of a County, but the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen of a Borough, are authoriſed to levy the Sum wanting to defray the neceſſary Expenſes. From theſe Words, agreeable to the Doctrine of the Anti-Inoculators, the Corporation of this Town have a Right to burthen the Inhabitants of it with a Tax for another Houſe, if they ſhall deem it neceſſary. And it clearly appears, from the moſt literal Conſtruction of the whole Words in the ſaid 5th Clauſe, that the County Court have, by that Law, no Right whatever to tax the Borough Inhabitants, under any Pretence; becauſe, whatever Power may be given, is, ſo far as it regards a City or Borough, veſted ſolely in the Mayor and the other Members of the Corporation; and, without ſtraining the Implication, the whole Law taken together, I mean the 3d and 5th Clauſes, which are all that relate to the Regulations and Expenſes, ſeems to imply only ſuch neceſſary Expenſes as may accidentally ariſe in checking the Diſtemper after its Appearance, or in promoting Inoculation when deemed neceſſary in any particular Neighbourhood, and not to entail a perpetual Burthen upon us, firſt for erecting a Houſe before any Diſorder appears, and then for the continual Support of it, which muſt be equally requiſite. The Words, "Expenſes neceſſarily incurred," certainly mean a Debt already contracted; and therefore, until ſuch Expenſes had been incurred, the Law gives no Right to levy a Tax for defraying them. And thoſe Perſons reſident in the Borough are, at any Rate, only to diſcharge ſuch Sums as may be neceſſarily contracted within it; and building a Houſe, two Miles from hence, can by no Means be called Expenſes incurred within the Borough. But, admitting all that has been hitherto ſaid to be founded upon a miſtaken Conſtruction of the Intention of the Legiſlature, and the Words of the Act of Aſſembly, ſurely the profeſſed Enemies of Inoculation will not ſay that the Houſe which they propoſe building is a Regulation to be eſtabliſhed for the Purpoſe of carrying on Inoculation; and, if it be not, it is beyond a Doubt repugnant to the Meaning and Letter of the Law, which, in expreſs Words, mentions ſuch Regulations as may be eſtabliſhed for that Purpoſe. This is too plain to admit of any Reaſoning, and none but thoſe whoſe Perceptions were weakened by Prejudice could have ſeen it in any other Light; and the Arguments muſt be exceedingly fallacious which can induce any Perſon to believe that erecting a Houſe for the Reception of a Patient under any Malady, which is the avowed Intention, is the proper Means of checking the Progreſs of the natural Smallpox. But this Subject is ſwelled to a greater Length than was at firſt deſigned; let me therefore conclude, by obſerving, that building a Houſe for publick Utility upon entailed Land is an Abſurdity which would have eſcaped the Attention of very few rational Beings.

☞ The Members of the Society for promoting uſeful Knowledge are deſired to meet on *Tueſday* the 31ſt of *this Inſtant.*

Advertiſements.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at both Printing Offices, Price 2 ſ. 6d. for the Benefit of the Charity,

A SERMON preached in the Pariſh Church of *Bruton, Williamſburg, May* 1, 1774, by Appointment of the Truſtees and Subſcribers to a Fund for the Relief of the poor Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in *Virginia.* By the Reverend J. BRACKEN.

MAY 14, 1774.

A DIVIDEND of the Caſh collected from the Eſtate of Mr. *Robert Brent* will be made, in *Dumfries,* by the Truſtees, the firſt *Monday* in *July*; at which Time and Place it is requeſted the Creditors will have their Accounts, properly adjuſted, that every Perſon's Proportion may be aſcertained. (6)

YOUNG BAJAZET, a beautiful Mohogany Bay Stallion, upwards of fifteen Hands high, and got by *Bajazet*, out of a *Janus* Mare bred by *Berrington Moore*, Eſq; of *North Carolina*, will be ſold before the *Raleigh* Tavern, to the higheſt Bidder, on *Monday* the 13th of *June*, by the Subſcriber, in whoſe Poſſeſſion he was left by *Joſeph Faulks*.

(2) CUTHBERT HUBBARD.

AMHERST, *May* 1, 1774.

WE Intend to leave the Colony ſoon.
WILLIAM PENN.
(||) MOSES PENN.

OCCOQUAN FORGE, *May* 10, 1774.

I INTEND for *Britain* in a few Weeks.
(4) JAMES LAWSON.

RUN away, from the Subſcriber, in *Suſſex* County, the 16th of *February*, a well ſet Negro Man of a yellowiſh Complexion, about five Feet two or three Inches high, and 22 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, a Purple coloured Fearnought Jacket, a Waiſtcoat without Sleeves of Country Cloth, and ſomething longer than his Jacket, a *Virginia* Cloth Shirt ſtriped with Blue, Negro Cotton Breeches, a Pair of Cotton Boots, and a Pair of old Shoes. Moſt of his Clothes are new, his Hair nicely trimmed, as is cuſtomary for Waiting Boys, and, as he is yellow, he may attempt to impoſe on the Publick for a free Man. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 5l. Reward, if taken out of the Colony, and 40s. if in it.

THOMAS HUSON.

TEN POUNDS *Reward.*

RUN away, from the Subſcriber, in *Botetourt*, on the Night of the firſt Inſtant *(May)* two convict Servants, *viz.* JOHN JONES, a Shoemaker, born in *Liverpool*, but I believe can ſpeak *Welſh*, of a yellow Complexion, brown Hair, a large Noſe, and pitted with the Smallpox, about 36 Years of Age, five Feet eight Inches high, round ſhouldered, thick made, ſtoops much in his Walk, and has a Scar on his right Leg, occaſioned by a Wound when he followed the Sea; had on, and took with him, a light coloured Sailor's Jacket, Fearnought Breeches, two Shirts of Country made Linen, a Pair of Trouſers, and Oſnabrugs to make another Pair. I alſo miſs a new Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, with *John Stewart* wrote on the Inſide of the Waiſtband, which I ſuſpect he has taken. ELIZABETH LEWELLIN, a *Welſh* Woman, about 25 Years of Age, five Feet ſix Inches high, black Hair, full faced, freſh and luſty, wants one of her fore Teeth, and has a very remarkable Scar on her Throat; had on, and took with her, a new Calico Gown that buttons before, black Calimanco Petticoat and Shoes, an old Pair of green coloured Stays, new ſtriped Country made Linſey Bed Gown and Petticoat, and ſundry other Clothes. She is ſmart and active, and capable of any Buſineſs, can read and write, and probably may forge a Paſs. She has, as I am informed, a Sum of Money which ſhe brought into the Country; and I imagine they will make for a Seaport, as the Man formerly followed the Sea. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have the above Reward, beſides what the Law allows; and I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels, and others, from carrying them off at their Peril.

PATRICK LOCKHART.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a BLACK HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, eight Years old, a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, three white Feet, paces, and has had Fiſtula. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. (||) WILLIAM WALL.

MAY 19, 1774.

AGREEABLE to the Act of Aſſembly for clearing Rivers and Creeks, the Court of *Cumberland* have appointed Commiſſioners to agree with any Perſon, or Perſons, willing to undertake the clearing of *Willis*'s River in the ſaid County. The Subſcribers give Notice that they will attend at *Horn Quarter* Bridge, on the ſaid River, on *Thurſday* the 9th of *June*, to let, to the loweſt Bidder, the ſaid Work. Bond and Security will be required of the Undertaker, for the due Performance of the ſame.

GEORGE CARRINGTON.
JOHN WOODSON.
JOSEPH CALLAND.
THOMAS TABB.
ROBERT SMITH.
JOSEPH CARRINGTON.

IN *May* 1773, or near that Time, I gave my Bond to *John Reid*, of *Amherſt* County, for one Hundred and tweaty five Pounds Currency, payable in *April* 1774. I forewarn any Perſon from taking the ſaid Bond of *Reid*, as I will not pay any of the Money till ſuch Time as the ſaid *Reid* fulfils his Bargain with me.

(2) CHARLES SIMS.

LOST between Colonel *Burwell*'s Ferry and *Williamſburg*, an old SILK POCKET BOOK, having in it ſome Money, and Papers of no Uſe to any but the Owner Any Perſon finding the ſame ſhall have 10s. on delivering it to

BENJAMIN ALLEN.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold for ready Money only,

A NEAT Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS for Rooms, Staircaſes, &c. forty per Cent. cheaper than they have ever been ſold in this Place. Alſo a Quantity of ready made SACKING BOTTOMS of different Sizes, Braſs Nails, Upholſterers Tacks, Braſs Caſters for Tables and Bedſteads, Bed Screws of the beſt Kind, Braſs Caps to cover the Heads of Ditto, ſmall Braſs Rings, Braſs Hooks, Pullies for Draw-up Window Curtains, &c. JOSEPH KIDD.

To be SOLD,

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND, one containing 500 and the other 351 Acres, adjoining each other, lying in *Guilford* and *Surry* Counties, *North Carolina*, upon *Dan* River; whereon are high, dry, and healthy Situations, a very good Place for drawing the Seine or ſetting Traps for Fiſh, convenient to Courthouſe, Church, Meeting Houſe, Mill, &c. a good Range for Stock of any Kind, and the Land is in the Heart of a good Wheat and Tobacco Country, either of which, or any other Commodity, may be advantageouſly diſpoſed of at *Campbelton*. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

(||) ADAM TATE.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the Will of* Joſeph Tate *deceaſed,*

A TRACT of 390 Acres of LAND, near the Land of Mr. *Adam Tate*, moſt of which is low Ground and rich high Land; in ſhort, it is very little inferiour to any in the Province. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcribers.

ADAM TATE,
JOHN TATE,
JOSEPH TATE, } Executors.

To be RENTED *for a Term of Years*

THE Plantation known by the Name of *Mulberry Iſland*, upon *Dan* River, near the aforeſaid Lands. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Guilford* Courthouſe.

JOHN TATE.

Juſt imported from London, *and ſold by the Subſcriber, at her Store oppoſite the* Raleigh *in* Williamſburg, *on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money only,*

A WELL choſen Aſſortment of the neateſt Goods, conſiſting of fine Thread and Blond Lace, white Satin and Luſtring, blue Satin and Sarcenet Petticoats, white Do. for Weddings, Satin and Queen Silk Shoes, Muſlin, Gauze, Catgut, and Wire, worked Linen, Ribands, plain and ribbed Silk, Cotton and Thread Stockings, ſmall Do. for Children, Patent Net Aprons, equal in Beauty to Joining Lace, Silk Gloves and Mits, Rolls and Curls, Tambour Sword Knots, Boys Beaver and Huſſar Caps, Ladies Riding Hats, Feathers, and Whips, Childrens Saſhes and Stays, a large Quantity of *Didſbury*'s Shoes, Sheneal, fine Chip and Cane Hats, Fans, Cloaks, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Purſes, Bags and Puffs, Pearl for Work, Tureen, Punch, and Pap Ladles, Stone, Silver, Gilt, and Pinchbeck Buckles, both Shoe and Knee, Paſte, Garnet, Gold, and Black Stock Do. *India* Plate Salts, Do. Snuffers and Snuff Pans, Silver Tea Spoons, Tea Tongs, Salt Shovels, Do. Coral and Bells, Paſte, Marcaſite, Pearl, and Bead Necklaces and Earrings, Gold Wires, Silver bowed Sciſſors and Silver tipped Sheaths, Lancet Caſes, Watch Chains and Keys, Combs, Pocket Books and Etwee Caſes, Freemaſon and other Brooches, Paſte Sprigs and Pins, Tooth Bruſhes, fine *Iriſh* Wafers, Sword Canes and Pen Knives, black Bags and Roſes, black Pins, Stay Hooks, Thimbles, Silver Shoe Claſps, Fruit Knives, Dolls and other Toys, with many other Articles too numerous to inſert.

C. RATHELL.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had an exceeding fine SILVER WATCH, capped, and runs on Diamonds; alſo a beautiful GOLD WATCH, with Gold Hands, and an engraved Caſe.

Warranted BOULTING CLOTHS,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of Superfine, Fine, Middling, and Coarſe, to be ſold, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh only, by *Iſaac Melcher*, about Midway between *Arch* and *Race* Street, *Philadelphia*. If any, on Trial, ſhould not anſwer the Purpoſes intended, he will take them back and ſupply the Parties with others in their Room, provided they are returned, without Damage, within three Weeks or a Month. Any Orders left with Mr. *William Holt*, near *Williamſburg*, or Meſſ. *John Goodrich* and Co. in *Portſmouth* (Poſt paid) will be carefully forwarded, and punctually executed. (2)

N. B. Great Abatement to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again.

YORK Town, *April* 25.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Tailor, begs Leave to inform the Publick that he carries on his Buſineſs in this Place, and will be much obliged to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom (eſpecially ſuch as he is indebted to) as he will ever make it his Study to pay a ſtrict Attention to their Commands.——He will furniſh the following Articles complete, for ready Money, *viz.* A Suit of beſt ſuperfine Cloth, middle Size, 7l. 10s. Do. of Caſſimir, 3l. Do. of Duroy, lined through, 4l. 5s. Do. of Sagathy, lined, 4l. 15s. A beſt *Bath* Coating Surtout Coat, 2l. 10s. A *Bath* Coating Coat and Waiſtcoat, 3l. 10s.—He will likewiſe wait upon Gentlemen, within twenty or thirty Miles, to ſerve them; and he makes LADIES RIDING DRESSES, in the genteeleſt Manner.

ON the 13th Day of *April* laſt two Negro Slaves, by Name BOB and BRISTOL, ran away from my Plantation at *Swan's Point*, in *Surry* County. They were taken up in *Williamſburg* on the 26th of the ſame Month, and carried to *John Cocke*, reſiding in that City, who was induced, by the Plauſibility of their Story, to give them a Paſs, dated the Day they were apprehended; and from the particular Circumſtances mentioned therein, it may be eaſily diſcovered, if they ſhould ever ſhow it, that they are Runaways. But as it is doubtful whether they will or not, I thus deſcribe them: Bob is a tall Mulatto Fellow, and thin viſaged. He has been a Ferryman for many Years, and from his Acquaintance with Gentlemen has aſſumed an immoderate Stock of Aſſurance. He is artful, deſigning, and exceedingly ſmooth tongued, and it is imagined will endeavour to paſs as a Freeman. *Briſtol* is an outlandiſh Fellow, about five Feet ſix Inches high, and is as ignorant as the other is artful. If they ſtay together (the contrary of which I have no Reaſon to conjecture) he will, I ſuppoſe, entirely ſubmit to, and confide in, his Companion's Counſels. I hereby promiſe to give any Perſon who will convey the ſaid Slaves to me, at *Swan's Point*, 20s. for each, and forewarn all Captains of Ships from carrying either of them out of the Colony.

JOHN HARTWELL COCKE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Warwick* County, in *February* laſt, three Negro Men, GEORGE, JOE, and ARCHER. *George* is a tall Fellow, black Complexion, very artful in Speech, and belongs to *C. Blair*, in *Williamſburg*. *Joe* is of a yellow Complexion, about five Feet ten Inches high, appears to be about nineteen or twenty Years of Age, and belongs to *William Rogers*, in *James City*. *Archer* is a ſhort, thick, well ſet Fellow, and ſpeaks very fine, of a yellow Complexion, and belongs to the Eſtate of *Francis Dancy*, deceaſed, of *Charles City*. I will give 20s. Reward if they are ſecured in Jail, or delivered to me, in *Warwick* County, at *Blunt Point*.

SAMUEL LONG.

MAY 16, 1774.

RUN away, from the Snow *Carliſle*, *William Binſley* Maſter, now lying at *York* Town, three indented Servants, *viz.* ANTHONY WILLIAMS of *Monmouthſhire*, a middle ſized Man, wears his own Hair, about 25 or 26 Years of Age, by Trade a Tailor. JOHN FIELD, who ſays he came from *Herefordſhire*, middle ſized, 25 or 26 Years of Age, and is a Hoſtler or Gentleman's Man. WILLIAM MACKNELL of *Whitchaven*, about 19 Years of Age, wears his own Hair, and is of a low Stature. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and delivers them to the Maſter on Board, or ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſo that he gets them again, ſhall have 20s. Reward for each. (2)

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Norfolk* County, a Negro Fellow named SHARPER, formerly the Property of Mr. *Matthew Phripp* of this Borough, and ſold to Captain *Theoderick Munford*, of *Prince George* County. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

SAMUEL PORTLOCK, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a YELLOW BAY HORSE COLT a Year old laſt Spring, three Feet eleven Inches high, has neither docks nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

DAVID JAMES.

POETS CORNER.

SONGS.

FREEDOM's Charms alike engage
Blooming Youth and hoary Age;
Time itself can ne'er destroy
Freedom's pure and lasting Joy;
Love and Friendship never give
Half their Blessings to the Slave;
None are happy but the free,
Bliss is born of Liberty.

FRIENDSHIP is the Joy of Reason,
Dearer yet than that of Love;
Love but lasts a transient Season,
Friendship makes the Bliss above.
Who would lose the sacred Pleasure,
Felt, when Soul with Soul unites;
Other Blessings have their Measure,
Friendship, without Bound, delights,

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 10, 1774.

THE Plan of the Lots, and Common, at *Princess Anne* Port, within this City (commonly called the *College Landing*) being lost, the Court of Directors have ordered that they be re-surveyed and laid off anew; but that the new Plan may conform, with all possible Exactness, to the Original (which more probably may be effected if those who claim any of the said Lots would attend, and give all the Light they can with Respect to their Location) I am directed to give publick Notice, that the Gentlemen appointed to superintend the Survey will proceed on that Business on *Wednesday* the 1st of next Month, at ten o'clock in the Morning, when all Persons concerned in Interest, or able to give useful Information, are requested to meet them.

(tf) MATT: DAVENPORT, Town Clerk.

Just imported, and to be sold by the Subscriber, on very reasonable Terms, in Williamsburg,

A GENTEEL Assortment of MILLINERY in the newest Taste, *Brussels*, Minionet, and Blond Lace, a Variety of Coloured and White Silk Stockings, Thread and Cotton Do. Plain, Striped, and Sprigged Muslins, Jewellery, Childbed Linen, Robes, *Didsbury*'s Shoes, *Grisbam*'s Satin and Calimanco Do. Ladies Riding Hats, Childrens Do. with Feathers, Satin Quilts, Gentlemens Embroidered Waistcoat Patterns, White Quilting for Ladies Petticoats, very fine Hyson Tea, Busts of the late Lord *Botetourt*, and many other Articles.

MARGARET HUNTER.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership of *James Henderson*, *Thomas Griffin Peachy*, and Co. of *Amelia* County, is dissolved; and all Persons whose Accounts with them were closed the 1st Day of *September* last are hereby required to pay off, or give Bonds for their respective Balances, before the 10th Day of *June*. No Indulgence can be given to those who fail.——The Store kept by Mr. *Henderson*, at his House, will be continued by him, on his own separate Account.

WARWICK, *May* 10, 1774.

HAVING a Deed of Trust from *Hezekiah Coleman*, for eighty five Acres of Land in *Amelia* County, to secure a Debt due by him to *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. which Land *Coleman* purchased of *William Tucker*, and as a Deed from *Tucker* to *Coleman* has not been recorded, but is destroyed since passing the said Deed of Trust, I give this Notice, to prevent any Person purchasing the Land without knowing of this Encumbrance. ROBERT DONALD.

*** On the 1st of *July* will be sold at *Warwick*, to the highest Bidder, a Lot of Land adjoining the Town of *Chester*, containing twelve or fifteen Acres, most of which is well paled in, and has on it a large new Storehouse. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving Bond and Security.

NORTHAMPTON, *May* 3, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony soon
ROBERT POLK.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of Land in *King William* County, on *Mattapony* River, a little above *Fraser*'s Ferry, which was lately the Property of Mr. *Roger Gregory*, and contains about 800 Acres. There is a very genteel two Story Brick House, with three Rooms below and four above, which is pleasantly situated upon a high Hill near the River, and commands a wide and extensive Prospect. It is acknowledged, from some Years Experience, to be one of the most healthy Seats in the lower Parts of the Country, as few of the People residing on it have ever had the Fever and Ague. There are Apple and Peach Orchards, and it is a celebrated Place for Fish and Wildfowl. Mr. *William Fraser*, at the Ferry, will show the Land, and the Terms made known by him in Behalf of

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE, *by the Subscribers in* NORFOLK,

SINGLE and double refined *London* SUGAR; *Madeira* WINE of the *London*, *New York*, and *Virginia* Qualities; *Jamaica* and *Barbados* SPIRITS; *Barbados* and *Leeward Island* RUM; Muscovado SUGARS; Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Molosses, *Liverpool* bottled Beer, Cheese, Anchors, Sail Canvass, *Irish* LINENS in small Packages, *&c. &c.*

(7) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from *Porto Bello*, on the 2d of this Instant *(May)* a large BAY MARE, about fifteen Hands high, with a black hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has a Saddle Spot on her Back, and branded on the near Buttock C. TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for bringing her to *Porto Bello*, or the Palace.

NANSEMOND, *April* 20, 1774.

WHEREAS the Concern of the Subscribers, by the Death of one of the Partners, is now dissolved, it is most earnestly requested of all those indebted to them, either in this Colony or *North Carolina*, to make immediate Settlement, by Payment or Specialty, as those who fail to comply need expect no Indulgence; and all those who have Demands against the said Concern are desired to make them known, and they shall be adjusted. The Books, *&c.* belonging to their Store in this County, are put into the Hands of Mr. *John M'Dowall*, who is properly authorised to collect and grant Receipts, and will settle with all those who have Demands against the said Company. The Business will be carried on at their different Stores in this Colony and *North Carolina*, with the same good Usage, and Indulgence given as usual, under the Firm of *Archibald Hamilton* and Co. and the Management of Mr. *John Hamilton*. (tf) JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

Just imported, and to be sold at a low Advance, on Credit,

A QUANTITY of SHOES, well assorted, in Casks from 20l. to 35l. Sterling Value. For Terms inquire of Mr. *David Russell* in *Blanford*, Mr. *Robert Burton* in *Richmond*, or the Subscriber in *Warwick*. JOHN LEITCH.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship *Cæsar*, *William Wetherald*, has made only one Voyage, Burthen 450 Hogsheads, now lying at *Norfolk*. For Terms apply to the said Master, or

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

N. B. On Board said Ship is a Quantity of *Whitehaven* COAL, of the best Quality, which will be sold very cheap. Apply to Mr. *Joseph Kidd*, in *Williamsburg*.

To be let on CHARTER, *to any Part of* Europe, *or the* West Indies,

THE Brigantine *Hamilton*, Burthen about 300 Hogsheads, a new Vessel now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the first of *June*. For Terms, apply to me in *Norfolk*.

(tf) ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

HANOVER Town, *May* 6, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *March* last, a likely *Virginia* born Wench named BETTY, about 22 Years of Age, stout and well set, wears Silver Earrings set with white Stone, and carried with her several Suits of Clothes. She was formerly the Property of Mr. *James Mitchell*, deceased, at *York*, and has been used to attend in a Publick House from her Infancy. She has been seen at several Places on *James* River, but last at Captain *William Acrill*'s, in *Charles City*, where I am informed she has several Relations. Any Person that will secure the said Slave, so that I get her again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward. HARDIN BURNLEY.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a General Court held at the CAPITOL *the 23d of* April, 1774.

George Riddell and *Jaquelin Ambler*, Plaintiffs,
against
Perkins, *Buchanan*, and *Brown*, late of *London*, Merchants, *William Goosley*, *Thomas Adams*, *Sampson & George Matthews*, *Patrick Coutts*, *Ames & James Ladd*, *William Acrill*, *Ryland Randolph*, *Major Wilcox*, & Co. *Thomas Stewart*, *James Watt*, *Meriwether Smith*, *William Smith*, *Carter Braxton*, *Corbin Griffin*, *Samuel Griffin*, and *William Griffin*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendants, *Perkins*, *Buchanan*, and *Brown*, being beyond Sea, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the said *Perkins*, *Buchanan*, and *Brown*, in their Hands, as is suggested, do not pay the said Effects to the Defendant *Goosley*, or any other Person, nor convey away or secrete the same, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning such Effects; that the said Defendants, *Perkins*, *Buchanan*, and *Brown*, do appear here on the first Day of the next Court, to answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette for two Months successively, and published on some Lords Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Parish of *Henrico*, in the County of *Henrico*, and be also posted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder at* Henrico *Courthouse, in* Richmond, *on* Monday *the 6th of* June,

THE TENEMENT lately occupied by Mr. *James Buchanan*, on Part of which *Byrd*'s Warehouses now stand. It may, with Convenience, be divided into three separate Tenements, one of which will include a very good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Smokehouse, Dairy, and a Garden under good Paling. The second will include a very good Brick Store, a large commodious Lumberhouse, and the Reversion of *Byrd*'s Warehouses. The third joins the Lands of Colonel *Thomas Turpin*, whereon are the Houses now in the Tenancy of Messr. *Trents* and Mr. *Powell*. There is a good Stable on this Lot, and a large new House that may, at a small Expense, be converted into a Dwelling-House, or Store. The Situation of these Lots, and Convenience of the Houses, will sufficiently recommend them to those who view them. They will be sold altogether or separately, which ever shall appear most advisable. Half of the Money to be paid at, or before, the Meeting in *November* next, and the Remainder by the first of *May* 1775. The Bonds to bear Interest from the Date, unless the Agents of Messr. *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. should agree upon other Terms on the Day of Sale. Any Person inclining to purchase may be shown the Premises, and know the Terms at large, by applying to Mr. *James Buchanan*.

(5) JAMES MILLER.

*** All those indebted to the said Messr. *James* and *Robert Donald*, and Co. for Dealings with Mr. *James Buchanan*, at their Stores in *Richmond*, *Albemarle*, and *Amherst*, are once more requested to make speedy Payment; and as many Accounts are yet standing open, particularly at their Store in *Richmond*, those concerned are desired to close the same immediately, otherwise longer Indulgence cannot be given.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber, at* Stafford *Courthouse, on the second* Monday *in* June, *if fair, otherwise first fair Day,*

THREE TRACTS of LAND adjoining each other, and lying in *Stafford* County, on *Potowmack* Creek, on one of which is a very commodious Tavern, and other necessary Houses, Garden, *&c.* within a few Yards of the Courthouse. The Situation is very advantageous for the Publican Business, and remarkable for Fish and Fowl. Fifteen Acres of the Land were laid down in Timothy about four Years ago, and there are very near forty Acres of Marsh, which might be easily reclaimed, at a small Expense. The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

(5) GEORGE DENT, Junior.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Vessels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke*'s Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the same on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouse. Any Person, or Persons, inclinable to engage in such Work, are desired to treat with *Matthew Phripp*, *Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Esqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.

(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, at* Goochland *Courthouse, on* Monday *the 20th of* June, *being Court Day,*

A TRACT of rich well timbered Land lying opposite to *Elk Island*, in the said County, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *John Smith*, deceased, containing 2000 Acres, which will be put up in four separate Lots. Likewise a Tract containing between 3 and 400 Acres, lying on both Sides the *Little Bird* Creek, near the Head thereof, in said County. Those Lands having been fully described in a former Advertisement, renders it unnecessary here. The Time of Payment will be made known on the Day of Sale, and Bonds with good Security required of the Purchasers, by

(tf) WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

*** The Purchasers at the different Sales of the Negroes and personal Estate of *Joseph* and *John Smith*, deceased, are desired to take Notice that their Bonds will, in a very short Time, become payable, and that no Indulgence can, or will, be allowed to any Person. I shall constantly attend at the County Courts of *Henrico* and *Hanover*, and the Meeting of Merchants in *Williamsburg*, in Order to receive Payment. Those who have open Accounts on the Books of *John Smith*, deceased, are once more requested to come and settle.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from my Plantation near this Place, last Night, two Servant Men, named GEORGE and JOHN ALLEN, very lately imported in the *Justitia*, consigned to Mr. *Thomas Hodge* at *Leeds* Town. *George* is a likely young Fellow about 25 Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, stoops much, and is remarkably round shouldered; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured Bearskin Jacket and Breeches, and a small round Hat with a black Riband and Buckle. *John* is Brother to *George*, slender made, and two Inches under his Size; had on the same Sort of Clothes, only a Pair of old Shoes cut open at the Toes. Any Person who will apprehend the said Servants, and secure them so that I may get them, shall be entitled to the above Reward; and all Persons are hereby forewarned, as they may probably pretend to pass for Sailors, from carrying them out of the Country.

(4) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

DUMFRIES, *April* 25.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabsco Furnace*, on the 16th of last Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Taylor*, Esquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the same Boy, who, for many Years, used to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertness, or rather Impudence, was well known to almost all my Acquaintances, there is the less Occasion for a particular Description of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for some Time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more so by a surprising Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almost every Body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the Truth; has a small Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite straight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Osnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any Sort of Business, and for some Years past has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Mason, and a Miller, as Occasion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profess. I have some Reason to suspect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being sent by me on Business. Whoever apprehends the said Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Master, the Honourable *John Taylor* of *Mount Airy*, or secures him so as to be had again, shall have double what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges paid by

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

ROCKY MILL, Hanover County, *April* 14, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscribers, on the 27th of *March*, two indented Servant Men, namely, JOSEPH GOTHARD, by Trade a Cooper, has a Scar over one of his Eyes and Ankles; had on a Drab coloured Frieze Jacket, with Metal Buttons, old Leather Breeches, a Half worn Hat, a Pair of Sale Hose, and a Pair of coarse Shoes. THOMAS JACKSON, by Trade a Coachman, about thirty Years of Age, of a ruddy Countenance, about five Feet eight Inches high, with light Hair; had on an old Hat, dark Broadcloth Coat much patched, an old *Virginia* Cloth blue twilled Jacket, with Pewter Buttons, without Sleeves, a Pair of very narrow Duck Trousers patched on each Knee with new Osnabrugs, a Pair of Country Shoes, and black Hose. Whoever will deliver both the above mentioned Servants at *Newcastle*, or the above mentioned Place, shall receive 5l. or 50s. for either, if taken in the Colony; and if in any other, reasonable Satisfaction will be made by the Subscribers. JOHN SYME.

(tf) JOHN CHRENSHAW.

To be SOLD, *together or in Parcels,*

THAT fertile and well timbered Tract of Land lying in *Princess Anne* County, known by the Name of GIBBS's WOODS, whereon are several Settlements, and whereof *Jeremiah Tinker*, Esq; Grandson of the late Governour *Gibbs* now stands seized, under the Deed of Gift of his Mother, the Daughter and Heiress of the said Governour *Gibbs*. Persons inclining to purchase may be informed of the Terms by applying to Mr. *James Parker*, Merchant in *Norfolk*, or to *Edward Foy*, in *Williamsburg*, who will give an undoubted Title. (tf)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouse, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, sufficient to work six or eight Hands, with all necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM of 1500 Acres, within sixteen Miles of *Petersburg*. The Terms may be known on Application to the Subscriber.

(tf) HENRY SKIPWITH.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thousand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* County, whereon are several Plantations and Improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the said Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millstones, which Mill has for two Years past got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is situated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be shown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Interest being paid for the second Year, and also for the first, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expense of the Purchaser. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subscriber. Six per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Person will choose to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near some navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, SEPARATELY *or* TOGETHER

TWO TRACTS of LAND. One lies in *Albemarle* County, on *Hardware* River, about five Miles from the great River, containing 370 Acres, 100 of which are the best Kind of low Grounds, and situated so as always to have the best Range for Stock of any Land between the Capes and Little Mountains.

The other Tract lies in *Goochland* County, on *Lickinghole* Creek, near the *Three Notched* Road, and contains 700 Acres. The high Land is equal to any in these Parts, fine for Tobacco and Wheat, or any Kind of Grain or Meadow. About 200 Acres are cleared, now under good Fences, laid off in three Fields, and in fine Ordee to work about ten Hands to great Advantage. The Improvements are a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smokehouse, a Dairy, four good Tobacco Houses, with Negro Quarters, and other convenient Buildings, also a fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Place is pleasantly situated, has fine Water, is as healthy as any Part of the Colony, and is convenient to Church or *Providence* Meetinghouse, and several Mills, besides one on the Land turned by a Spring Branch to grind for three or four Families the whole Year, and is not in the least unhealthy, as the Water may be ground off every Day. Credit will be given for Part of both Tracts. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Mitchell*, Merchant in *Richmond*, or to the Subscriber, who will show the Land. (tf) WILLIAM PRYOR.

GOOCHLAND, *November* 3, 1773.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.